

COPPER OR COPPER ALLOY TARGET/COPPER ALLOY BACKING PLATE
ASSEMBLY

5

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a copper or copper alloy target/copper alloy
backing plate assembly having characteristics required in a magnetron sputtering
10 target.

BACKGROUND ART

In recent years, sputtering is being employed for forming a thin film to be
15 used in semiconductor devices and various electronic components. As well known,
this sputtering method is a deposition method of irradiating charged particles toward
a target, sputtering particles from the target with the impact strength of such
particles, facing the foregoing target and forming a thin film, which is primarily
composed of the target material substance, on a substrate such as a wafer.

20 A target used in this sputtering deposition method is usually formed in a
tabular shape or discoid shape, and this target is generally bonded to a backing
plate.

Since the target will be subject to a significant impact of the charged particles
during sputtering, temperature of the target will rise gradually.

25 Thus, it is necessary to cool the target, and, with most targets, a material
(backing plate) with high thermal conductance such as aluminum alloy, stainless
steel or oxygen free copper is bonded to the back face thereof via soldering,
diffusion bonding, pressure bonding or bonding using the anchor effect in order to
form a target-backing plate assembly.

30 And, in order to cool this backing plate from the outside via a cooling means,

a cooling plate also having high thermal conductance is additionally bonded thereto in order to absorb the heat of the target.

In recent years, sputtering is being conducted with higher power, and copper alloy having high strength, high thermal conductance, and high electrical conduction property is being widely used as the backing plate material. Further, bonding of the target and backing plate is often conducted solidly with the diffusion bonding method or the like.

Conventional technology is briefly described below.

There is an example of engaging and bonding a sputtering target to a beryllium copper alloy backing plate (for instance, refer to Patent Document 1), and an example of diffusion bonding an aluminum alloy target/Cu-1%Cr backing plate (for instance, refer to Patent Document 2).

Further, a copper alloy backing plate having a 0.2% proof stress of 200MPa or greater; for instance, a copper alloy having Cu-0.7 to 1.2wt%Cr and in which the total content of components selected from Al, Mg, S, K, Ca, Fe, Ni, As, Ag, Sb and Bi is 1wt% or less is introduced (for instance, refer to Patent Document 3).

Patent Documents 4 to 6 refer to the eddy current in magnetron sputtering.

In particular, Patent Document 6 describes that the eddy current that occurs due to the rotation of the magnet in magnetron sputtering deteriorate the uniformity of the film, and illustrates the use of aluminum alloy or copper alloy wherein the specific resistance is $3.0\mu\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$ or greater and the strength is 150MPa or greater.

Among the above, the Examples describe industrial aluminum alloy of $4.9\mu\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$ and 182MPa, and brass of $7.2\mu\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$ (24%IACS) and 320MPa; and the Comparative Examples describe Al-0.5Cu of 75MPa, and a Cu-Cr backing plate of $2.1\mu\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$ (82%IACS) and 465MPa.

Further, Patent Document 7 proposes a backing plate material capable of preventing thermocompression bonding with the target with Cu having a purity of 99.7% and adding a subelement of 100 to 3000wtppm (0.01 to 0.3wt%). The added element in this case is of an extremely minute amount, and a backing plate material placing emphasis on thermal conductance is being proposed.

[Patent Document 1] US Patent No. 5269899

[Patent Document 2] Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. H10-330929

[Patent Document 3] Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. H11-236665

[Patent Document 4] Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. H3-134170

5 [Patent Document 5] Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. H10-195649

[Patent Document 6] Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 2001-329362

[Patent Document 7] Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. H1-180975

10 Nevertheless, the foregoing conventional backing plates have the following problems.

As a specific example, there is minute copper wiring (for instance the 90, 65nm wiring rule) formed with the Damascene Process. With this process, after forming a barrier film of tantalum or tantalum nitride in the wiring groove, a copper or copper alloy film is sputtered as a seed layer. Nevertheless, in order to form
15 this kind of thin seed layer, it is necessary to improve the ionization ratio of the sputtered particles via high-power sputtering so as to control the deposition.

For example, with the brass backing plate described in the Examples of Patent Document 6, sufficient uniformity of the film cannot be obtained. Further, with the Cu-Cr backing plate described in the Comparative Examples, there is a
20 problem in that sufficient uniformity cannot be obtained due to the magnet rotation involving the eddy current.

Every backing plate described in the foregoing Patent Documents is not suitable and has problems. Detailed explanation will be provided based on the Examples and Comparative Examples described later.

25

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide a copper or copper alloy target/copper alloy backing plate assembly in which the anti-eddy current
30 characteristics and other characteristics required in a magnetron sputtering target

are simultaneously pursued in a well balanced manner.

The present invention provides:

1. A copper or copper alloy target/copper alloy backing plate assembly for use in magnetron sputtering, wherein the copper alloy backing plate is formed from low beryllium copper alloy containing 0.2 to 0.5wt% of Be, or Cu-Ni-Si alloy or Cu-Ni-Si-based alloy containing 2 to 4wt% of Ni and 0.3 to 0.9wt% of Si;
2. The copper or copper alloy target/copper alloy backing plate assembly according to paragraph 1 above, wherein the Cu-Ni-Si-based alloy backing plate is formed from Cu-Ni-Si-based alloy containing 2 to 4wt% of Ni, 0.3 to 0.9wt% of Si, 0.1 to 0.9wt% of Cr or 0.1 to 0.9wt% of Mg;
3. A copper or copper alloy target/copper alloy backing plate assembly for use in magnetron sputtering, wherein the copper alloy backing plate has an electrical conductivity of 35 to 60% (IACS), and 0.2% proof stress of 400 to 850MPa;
4. The copper or copper alloy target/copper alloy backing plate assembly according to paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 above, wherein the copper alloy backing plate has an electrical conductivity of 35 to 60% (IACS), and 0.2% proof stress of 400 to 850MPa;
5. The copper or copper alloy target/copper alloy backing plate assembly according to any one of paragraphs 1 to 4 above, wherein the copper or copper alloy target/copper alloy backing plate assembly is diffusion bonded; and
6. The copper or copper alloy target/copper alloy backing plate assembly according to paragraph 5 above, wherein the diffusion bonding temperature is 175 to 450°C.

EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

The copper alloy backing plate of the present invention is extremely effective in that there is hardly any warping after diffusion bonding a copper or copper alloy (copper-based alloy) sputtering target having the same level of thermal expansion coefficient as the copper alloy backing plate. Further, it is possible to obtain a

copper or copper alloy target/copper alloy backing plate assembly in which the anti-eddy current characteristics and other characteristics required in a magnetron sputtering target are simultaneously pursued in a well balanced manner. There is another significant effect in that the uniformity of the sputtered film is also favorable.

5

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The copper alloy backing plate of the copper or copper alloy target/copper alloy backing plate assembly of the present invention for use in magnetron sputtering is formed from low beryllium copper alloy containing 0.2 to 0.5wt% of Be, or Cu-Ni-Si alloy or Cu-Ni-Si-based alloy containing 2 to 4wt% of Ni and 0.3 to 0.9wt% of Si. As the Cu-Ni-Si-based alloy, it is desirable to use Cu-Ni-Si-based alloy containing 2 to 4wt% of Ni, 0.3 to 0.9wt% of Si, 0.1 to 0.9wt% of Cr or 0.1 to 0.9wt% of Mg.

Further, it is desirable that the copper alloy backing plate of the copper or copper alloy target/copper alloy backing plate assembly of the present invention for use in magnetron sputtering has an electrical conductivity of 35 to 60% (IACS), and 0.2% proof stress of 400 to 850MPa. Incidentally, IACS represents the electrical conductivity of the annealed copper standard ($1.7241\mu\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$) at 100%.

The low beryllium copper alloy containing 0.2 to 0.5wt% of Be, or Cu-Ni-Si alloy or Cu-Ni-Si-based alloy containing 2 to 4wt% of Ni and 0.3 to 0.9wt% of Si are all backing plate materials satisfying the foregoing conditions. As the copper alloy backing plate material, copper alloy materials added with other subelements may also be used so as long as they have the foregoing electrical conductivity and proof stress.

Generally, copper alloy with high specific resistance and high strength is considered effective. Nevertheless, copper alloy with high specific resistance (low electrical conductivity) is able to reduce the eddy current, but the thermal conductance proportionally related to conductivity will relatively decrease. Thus, electrical conductivity (%IACS) at 35 to 60% is preferable, and a copper alloy

backing plate having a strength of 0.2% proof stress of 400 to 850MPa is most preferable.

It is desirable that the copper or copper alloy target/copper alloy backing plate assembly of the present invention is solidly bonded with diffusion bonding. In particular, with high power sputtering exceeding 30kW, it is optimum to bond the target/backing plate with diffusion bonding.

With a low melting point brazing filler material such as indium, the bond part will separate due to the heat generation during sputtering. Further, with a high melting point solder material such as silver solder, the structurally controlled target will deteriorate.

In addition, diffusion bonding must be performed under temperature conditions of not deteriorating the backing plate material in which the electrical conductivity and strength have been optimally controlled.

Deterioration of the backing plate material during diffusion bonding or after diffusion bonding may deteriorate the bonding strength as a result of an embrittled portion being formed due to the reaction at the bonded interface.

The upper limit temperature during bonding is 450°C. In other words, it is desirable to keep the diffusion bonding temperature in the range of 175 to 450°C. If the temperature is within this scope, embrittlement reaction will not occur between the copper or copper alloy (copper-based alloy) sputtering target and the copper alloy backing plate, and the target will hardly be contaminated due to diffusion from the backing plate.

Examples

The Examples and Comparative Example are now explained. Incidentally, these Examples are merely illustrative, and the present invention shall in no way be limited thereby. In other words, the present invention shall only be limited by the scope of claim for a patent, and shall include the various modifications other than the Examples of this invention.

(Examples 1 to 3 and Comparative Examples 1 to 11)

The target and sputtering conditions shown in Examples 1 to 3 and Comparative Example 1 to 11 are as follows.

Target: High purity copper (6N), diameter: ϕ 350mm, thickness: 12mm

Bonding of target/backing plate: Diffusion bonding at 450°C

5 Total thickness: 17mm

Sputtering power: 30kW

A list of the copper material or alloy type (number) and the specific composition of the copper or copper alloy used in Examples 1 to 3 and Comparative Examples 1 to 11 is shown in Table 1. Incidentally, in Table 1,
10 C18000 and C18150 represent numbers of the CDA (Copper Development Association). In addition, C7025 (4-digit numbers) and so on represent numbers of JIS (Japanese Industrial Standards). Further, the rotating speed of magnet, rotational fluctuation, uniformity and evaluation are shown in Table 2. Moreover, the electrical conductivity rate and 0.2% proof stress of Examples 1 to 3 and
15 Comparative Examples 1 to 11 are shown in Table 3.

As shown in Table 2, Examples 1 to 3 all show favorable rotating speed of magnet, rotational fluctuation and uniformity, and the comprehensive evaluation is superior or favorable. Meanwhile, Comparative Examples 1 to 11 have inferior uniformity and the comprehensive evaluation thereof is also inferior other than the
20 ordinary beryllium copper and Cu-Cr-based copper alloy which were average in the comprehensive evaluation.

For example, since the brass in Comparative Example 2 has low electrical conductivity, the eddy current is low and the magnet rotation is favorable without much fluctuation. Nevertheless, since the thermal conductivity is low, heat of the
25 target rises, and there is significant stress between the target and backing plate. As a result, the uniformity will be inferior. Further, since the backing plate has low strength, it is not able to hold down this stress.

With the phosphor bronze or aluminum bronze of Comparative Examples 5 and 6, the eddy current is even lower, and the magnetic field is formed favorably.
30 Nevertheless, heat loss of the target is so inferior that even if the backing plate has

sufficient strength, the sputtering speed would become too fast, and the uniformity will change throughout the target life, and this is inappropriate.

Further, Cu-0.3wt%Ni of Comparative Example 10 and Cu-0.2wt%Ni-0.1wt%Si of Comparative Example 11 intend to prevent the thermocompression of the backing plate and target by adding a trace element and maintain high thermal conductance, but the result was that the uniformity considerably deteriorated from the mid phase to late phase of sputtering.

Moreover, Table 3 shows the relationship of the electrical conductivity and 0.2% proof stress, and the copper alloy backing plate of the present invention is within the favorable scope.

Accordingly, it is evident that the copper or copper alloy target/copper alloy backing plate assembly of the present invention is superior in comparison to conventional technology.

Table 1

	Type of Copper or Copper Alloy (Number)	Composition of Copper or Copper Alloy
Example 1	Low beryllium copper (C17530)	Cu-2.1% (Ni + Co)-0.3%Be
Example 2	(C7025)	Cu-3%Ni-0.65%Si-0.15%Mg
Example 3	(C18000)	Cu-3%Ni-0.65%Si-0.15%Cr
Comparative Example 1	Beryllium copper (C1720)	Cu-0.2% (Ni + Co)-1.9%Be
Comparative Example 2	Brass (C2600)	Cu-30%Zn
Comparative Example 3	Oxygen free copper (C1020)	Cu 99.96% or greater
Comparative Example 4	Chromium copper	Cu-1.2%Cr
Comparative Example 5	Phosphor bronze (C5191)	Cu-6%Sn-0.1%P
Comparative Example 6	Aluminum bronze (C6161)	Cu-9%Al-4%Fe-1.5% (Ni + Mn)
Comparative Example 7	Cu-Fe-based copper alloy	Cu-2.3%Fe
Comparative Example 8	Cu-Zr-based copper alloy	Cu-0.1%Zr
Comparative Example 9	Cu-Cr-Zr-based copper alloy (C18150)	Cu-1.5%Cr-0.15%Zr
Comparative Example 10	Cu-Ni-based copper alloy	Cu-0.3wt%Ni
Comparative Example 11	Cu-Ni-Si-based copper alloy	Cu-0.2wt%Ni-0.1wt%Si

C18000 and C18150 represent numbers of the CDA (Copper Development Association).

In addition, C7025 (4-digit numbers) and so on represent numbers of JIS (Japanese Industrial Standards).

Table 2

	Rotating Speed of Magnet (Brass 100%)	Rotational Fluctuation ±%	Uniformity			Evaluation
			(Initial Phase of Sputtering)	(Mid Phase of Sputtering)	(Late Phase of Sputtering)	
Example 1	95	<0.5	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
Example 2	95	<0.5	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Superior
Example 3	96	<0.5	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
Comparative Example 1	101	<0.5	Average	Average	Favorable	Average
Comparative Example 2	100	<0.5	Favorable	Inferior	Inferior	Inferior
Comparative Example 3	87	<2.5	Average	Inferior	Inferior	Inferior
Comparative Example 4	91	<1.5	Average	Inferior	Inferior	Inferior
Comparative Example 5	104	<0.5	Inferior	Average	Favorable	Inferior
Comparative Example 6	105	<0.5	Inferior	Average	Favorable	Inferior
Comparative Example 7	92	<1.5	Average	Inferior	Inferior	Inferior
Comparative Example 8	89	<1.5	Average	Average	Average	Average
Comparative Example 9	90	<1.5	Average	Average	Inferior	Inferior
Comparative Example 10	89	<1.5	Average	Inferior	Inferior	Inferior
Comparative Example 11	93	<1.5	Average	Inferior	Inferior	Inferior

Table 3

	Electrical Conductivity (%IACS)	0.2% Proof Stress (MPa)
Example 1	38	790
Example 2	52	540
Example 3	45	560
Comparative Example 1	25	1100
Comparative Example 2	24	280
Comparative Example 3	101	60
Comparative Example 4	82	450
Comparative Example 5	18	480
Comparative Example 6	14	610
Comparative Example 7	70	370
Comparative Example 8	95	310
Comparative Example 9	85	380
Comparative Example 10	88	160
Comparative Example 11	68	250

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

A copper alloy backing plate is extremely effective in that there is hardly any warping after diffusion bonding a copper or copper alloy (copper-based alloy) sputtering target having the same level of thermal expansion coefficient as the copper alloy backing plate. Further, it is possible to obtain a copper or copper alloy target/copper alloy backing plate assembly in which the anti-eddy current characteristics and other characteristics required in a magnetron sputtering target are simultaneously pursued in a well balanced manner. There is another significant effect in that the uniformity of the sputtered film is also favorable. Accordingly, this is particularly useful in high-power sputtering of 30kW or greater.